What is claimed is:

1. A biodegradable triblock polyesteramide and preparation method, characterized in having a formulation composed from starting raw materials (percentage by weight):

a diacid: a carbon alkyl having C_2~C_6 carbon atoms, with the formulation containing 30%~70% by weight;

a diamine: a carbon alkyl having C_2~C_6 carbon atoms, with the formulation containing 10%~70% by weight;

a diol: a carbon alkyl having C_2~C_6 carbon atoms, with the formulation containing 10%~50% by weight;

an amide: a carbon alkyl having C_2~C_8 carbon atoms, with the formulation containing 5%~70% by weight;

a branching agent: RX_4, wherein X=OH, NH_2, COOH, CONH, wherein the carbon alkyl (R) includes C_2~C_{10} carbon atoms, with the formulation containing 0%~10% by weight;

a catalyst: an organic compound containing tin, with the formulation containing 0~50ppm proportion by weight;

an antioxidant: an aromatic compound, with the formulation containing 0%~5% by weight.

2. The biodegradable triblock polyesteramide and preparation method

as claimed in claim 1, wherein the diacid is 1.6 hexanediacid.

3. The biodegradable triblock polyesteramide and preparation method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the diol is 1.6 hexanediamine.

4. The biodegradable triblock polyesteramide and preparation method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the diol is 1.4 butanediol.

5. The biodegradable triblock polyesteramide and preparation method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the amide is caprolactum.

6. The biodegradable triblock polyesteramide and preparation method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the branching agent can combine penta erythritol and tetraacetate ethylene.

7. The biodegradable triblock polyesteramide and preparation method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the branching agent is penta erythritol.

8. The biodegradable triblock polyesteramide and preparation method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the branching agent is tetraacetate ethylene.

9. The biodegradable triblock polyesteramide and preparation method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the catalyst is dibutyl tin dilaurate.

10. The biodegradable triblock polyesteramide and preparation method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the antioxidant is triphenyl phosphate.

11. The biodegradable triblock polyesteramide and preparation method

as claimed in claim 1, wherein the biodegradable triblock polyesteramide polymerization temperature is 140°C~300°C.

12. The biodegradable triblock polyesteramide and preparation method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the biodegradable triblock polyesteramide is characterized in that:

upon weighing the aforesaid starting raw materials hexanediacid and hexanediamine for preparation of the biodegradable triblock polyesteramide, respectively place each in a reactor apparatus having a stirrer, a thermometer, a dripping device, a reflux condenser and a device for protecting gas from entering and leaving the apparatus; influx nitrogen gas, and elevate temperature to 140°C~160°C while allowing a reflux reaction to proceed for 3 hours; thereafter weigh out and add the diol, the caprolactam, the branching agent, the catalyst, and the antioxidant, and slowly elevate the temperature to 240°C; evacuate for 4-6 hours and thereafter take out resulting compound from the reactor apparatus; refrigerate the compound, and thereafter pulverize the compound; thereupon a biodegradable polyesteramide is acquired; dry the biodegradable polyesteramide In a vacuum oven at 80°C for 48 hours, whereupon the biodegradable triblock polyesteramide is acquired with a formula as below:

$$[OC(CH_2)_4 — COO(CH_2)_4O]_m[OC(CH_2)_4COHN(CH_2)_6NH]_n[OC(CH_2)_6NH]_p.$$